FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1842. [NO. 1318.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. ☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

FOR SALE.

3000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
60 hhds. Molasses,
200 kegs Nails,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1 do. Bar Lead and Shot,
150 bags Rio Coffee,
5 do. old Java do.
50 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. Orleans and St. Croix Sugars,
60 sides Sole Leather,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 lbs. prime Indigo,
200 lbs. Madder,
10 crates Crockery,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
500 lbs. Putty,
20 boxes Tea, (Fresh and good.)
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
100 kegs White Lead,
75 Hhds. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Wagon Boxes &c. Coppers, Bagging Twine, Wrapping, Linseed Oil, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Madeira Wine, &c. &c.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
August 31, 1842. 17 3w

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE.
PRICES REDUCED.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Big Boot, Person street, 3 doors below the Market, has received a large and General Assortment of 365 cases BOOTS AND SHOES, viz:

Gents' Calf and Seal fine Boots,
do. do. Kip, Seal and peg'd do. do.
do. do. Water Proof do. do.
do. do. Seal, Morocco, Prunella and Buckskin Stoes and Shoetees,
Ladies' Seal, Morocco, and Prunella Boots,
do. do. do. do. Shoes,
Misses and coloured Florentine Gaiters and half Gaiters, figured and plain,
do. do. Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Misses and Children's Morocco and Silk quilted Buskins,
Men's, Youths' & Boys' Kip & Leather Boots & Shoes and Slippers,
Men's Calf Kip Boots and Shoes,
Men's Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Men's coarse Brogans,
Assortment of Childrens' Leather, Morocco, and Cloth Boots and Shoes,
Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
Women's Leather Boots and Shoes,
do. common Leather and Morocco Slippers,
—ALSO—
Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Shoe Skins, Thread, Spanish Ins. Lasts, Pegs, &c. which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual Dealers who present. Being from long experience, that the credit system is both bad for the vendor and purchaser, having now resolved to give it over entirely, prices will be such as could prevail in any such establishment in the country, nothing in the credit system excepted, to receive. I have selected my Stock with direct reference to this plan of business for the future. I purchased with the determination, Cash or its equivalent for persons wishing credit may find at other stands that indulgence which, from motives I must deny, as I consider doing business on a scale more profitable than transactions otherwise, with no pay at all, as in some instances.

Merchants and others wishing to purchase Cash, will find it to their interest to examine my stock.
S. T. HAWLEY.
July 21, 1842. 17-6m

All indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment either to myself or Wm. John Munn.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the County of Pitts and Quarter Sessions of Moore according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r Leitch, dec'd, and having obtained an order of sale to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 1st day of October, 1842, the following property belonging to said estate, viz: Six likely young negroes, two of whom are first rate wagon and house carpenters, and painters. The others are young men and two girls, of the age of 14 and 16 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, 1 finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, now in good order, warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' and carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c. 2 looms, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 tables large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—
200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*
August 23, 1842. 17-ts

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*
August 24.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, I shall sell the Tract of LAND lying on the waters of McLennon's Creek, known as the McLeod Land, containing about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, on the 31st day of October next, for ready money. The Plantation is a valuable one, and would employ a number of hands to great advantage. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, &c. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*
August 31, 1842. 17-6w

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my FALL and WINTER Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Sole Leather, Cotton Bagging, (very heavy) 44 inches, Rope, Powder, Shot, Lead, Drugs and Medicines, Crockery and Glass Ware of all kinds, 1 doz. Rowland's best Mill Saws, and a great many other Goods, all of which will be sold very low. All wanting to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. BRANSON.
August 31, 1842. 17-8w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

James Garner of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
August 29, 1842. 17-3w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 2, 1842. 5tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William R. Carman of Cumberland County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 9, 1842. 10-10w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

G. G. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

in all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.
April 9, 1842. 97tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers.

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 1, 1842.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Edwin Glover of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Watch maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 18, 1842. 11-10w

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræa, &c.; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.
Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.
H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
June 28, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.
Apply to H. LEETE.
June 28, 1842. 8tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against the Petition of

Jesse Sanders of Moore County, to declare Archibald Munroe, of Moore County, late Merchant, a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Wednesday the 14th September next.

Publication ordered.
H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
Fayetteville, August 23, 1842. 16-3w

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from the stand recently occupied by him on Hay street, West of the Lafayette Hotel, to the fire-proof building, 1 door below the store of Messrs. H. & E. J. Lally, where he will be happy to wait on his friends who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and the public generally who may feel disposed to patronise him, trusting by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of support.

His charges, as heretofore, will be moderate, to suit the times, and all work entrusted to his care will be executed as to fit and workmanship; and being regularly notified of the reports of the Fashions, from the North, his style will be as good as that of any Northern city.

Persons who wish to have their clothes made at home, can have them cut as carefully as if he were to make them himself.

HENRY BAKER.
Hay street, 3 doors East of Lafayette Hotel.
August 20, 1842. 16-4w-pd

A few articles of Ready-Made Clothing on hand.

A School will be opened in Robeson county, near the Post Office at Alfordsville, on the first Monday in September next, under the instruction of Hector R. McLean, on the following terms:

Latin and Greek, or Classical Department, for 5 months $10.
English Grammar and Geography, per session, $8.
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per session, $5.

It is unnecessary to speak of the qualifications of Mr. McLean as a Teacher. Those who are acquainted with him, know him to be well qualified to teach any branch of education taught in any of the Academies in this section of the country, having lately graduated in one of the Colleges of this State.

The neighborhood is healthy, and board can be had in respectable families for five dollars per month.

GILES S. McLEAN,
JACOB ALFORD,
SION ALFORD.
August 20, 1842. 16-3w

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

100 BBLS. THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
August 2 1842. 13tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS PORTER, received and for Sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 15. 15-tf

G. & H. McMILLAN.

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from New York, a general assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, plain and figured Muslins, best black and coloured figured Silks, plain black ditto, blue-black Bombazines, black and blue-black Challys, plain coloured ditto, black and blue-black Crape, English, French and American Prints, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambrics, Fur and Russia Hats, Fur, Cloth and Selette Caps, Ladies' and Misses' Florence and Straw Bonnets of the latest style, 1000 pair Shoes, assorted, Ladies' and Misses' superior Slippers, Ginghams Umbrellas, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered at reduced prices.

August 15, 1842. 15-4w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Daniel Munroe of Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.
H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
Fayetteville, August 16, 1842. 15-10w

$20 REWARD.

A SLAVE, NANCY, left my residence in Anson county on the 4th of April last. From communications made to a negro, with whom she ran away, it is thought she is about Sandy Point, in said county, or she is lurking about Fayetteville, as she said she was going to that place after staying about Sandy Point a while. Said girl is a mulatto, not very bright, 18 or 20 years old. She has a good look when spoken to, is of common size, rather tall. No particular mark recollected, except a protuberance resembling a sty on the edge of one eyelid, (I think the right.) I will give a reward of $10 to any person that will apprehend and lodge said girl in any jail so that I get her. She probably by this time has a young child, if she has not destroyed it.

ISAAC NEWSOM.

I will give a further reward of Ten Dollars to any person furnishing evidence which will lead to the conviction of any white person for harboring said girl. It is likely she has a free pass.

ELIJAH M. SIBLY.
Wadesborough, July 10, 1842. 15-4w

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 ceroon Caracas Indigo.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 5, 1842. 9-tf

Keith, Russell & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.
The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.
References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C P Mallett, P S Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.
Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

RICHMOND
MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Winter Term of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 31st of October, and continue 4 months.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Professors Cullen and Warner, will each deliver two Clinical Lectures a week, in the Infirmary, at the College; Prof. Johnson two a week, at the Alms House; and Professor Chamberlayne occasional Lectures at the Penitentiary and City Hospital, as interesting cases present themselves. These institutions furnish a large number of instructive cases, and the numerous Clinical Lectures, to all of which the Student will be admitted without charge, will afford him rare advantages for becoming acquainted with the types of Southern Diseases, and witnessing the appropriate treatment. The Surgical cases admitted into the College Infirmary afford the Professor of Surgery opportunities of performing many of the Major and Minor operations before the class.

The facilities for the study of practical Anatomy are unsurpassed any where. The *material* for dissection is most ample, and the extensive Anatomical Museum is well stored with healthy and morbid preparations.

The Chemical Apparatus and collection of specimens in Materia Medica are very complete. In fine the Institution offers facilities for the prosecution of Medical studies unsurpassed by any similar Institution in this country.

Fees $20 to each Professor.

The price of Board including fuel, lights, Servants' attendance, &c., is from $3 50 to $5 00 per week.

AUG. L. WARNER,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 19, 1842. 14-6w

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HUMAN HAIR.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, [L. S.] the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PROTEST AND COUNTER REPORT OF THOMAS W. GILMER.

One of the minority of the Select Committee on the objections of the President to a bill to provide revenue, &c.

The undersigned, a member of the select committee to whom the objections of the President to the bill entitled "A bill to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," were referred, being unable to concur in the views of the majority of the committee, would assign some of the reasons which have influenced him in coming to a different conclusion. He cannot refrain from inquiring for what purposes this committee has been raised, and protesting against the unprecedented and extraordinary course which a majority of the House of Representatives have determined to pursue on this occasion—a course certainly opposed to all the established usages of our Government; and, as the undersigned believes, in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution. The language of the Constitution is as follows: "Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but, if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law."

The bill in question, having passed both Houses, was sent to the President, by whom it was returned to the House of Representatives, where it originated. Instead of proceeding (as the Constitution directs) "to reconsider it," the bill is laid on the table, and the President's objections are referred to a select committee. In ordinary parliamentary proceedings, where a bill has passed either House of Congress, and a motion is made to reconsider the same, pending such motion, the bill itself (having once passed) is not before that House for any general purpose, and can only be brought again within the power of the House by a reconsideration of the vote on its passage. A motion, therefore, to commit, to postpone, or to lay such bill on the table, could not obtain its object, and therefore could not be made. In this case, the bill had passed both Houses, and could not again come under the action of either, except by the express provision of the Constitution. That provision is mandatory and explicit. It prescribes the only legislative action which can take place on the President's objections and the bill. The House is directed "to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it," (the bill.) The question of reconsideration, therefore, is raised by the Constitution. It is a reconsideration of the bill—not merely of the vote on its passage; it is the only question which is raised in reference to the bill, and it is one which the House is not at liberty to evade or suppress. The objections which the Constitution requires the President, if he does not approve, to assign, do no more than suspend the bill, which, without them, would become a law; and which, notwithstanding them, may become a law, if, on the reconsideration which is not only permitted, but prescribed, it is "approved by two-thirds." The Constitution, therefore, clearly contemplates that when a bill is returned with objections by the President, it shall be subjected to the test of another vote. The importance attached to this requisition by the wise and patriotic framers of the Constitution, may be inferred from the provision that "in all such cases, the votes in both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays." If the Federal Executive had been invested with an absolute, instead of a qualified veto, there would have been no necessity for these precautions, to insure a vote on the reconsideration. Congress are no more at liberty to fail or refuse to reconsider the bill returned with objections, than the President would be to decline to approve or return it with his objections. The bill cannot be altered, in any respect, by one or both Houses. The House to which it is returned is not at liberty to separate the objections from the bill—They are to be entered on its journal; and the bill—if two-thirds shall pass it—is to be sent, "together with the objections, to the other House." Before any bill can become a law, it must be "presented to the President." If he approve, it is a law. If he return it, he is bound to state his objections; and Congress are not permitted to convert the qualified power of the Executive to subject a bill to another direct vote on the yeas and nays, into an unqualified and absolute veto, as they may effectually do by refusing to proceed to the reconsideration, or by silently acquiescing in the President's objections without another vote. The objections of a President operate as a check on the unconstitutional or ill-considered legislation of a mere majority in the first instance; and two-thirds, on the reconsideration, are as effectual a check on the veto.

Under the Constitution, "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings;" but, in this particular case, the Constitution itself has determined the rule of proceeding. The question, then, is, whether that rule is paramount or infl xible, or whether, like ordinary rules, it can be modified, suspended, or abrogated. Does the reconsideration enjoined by the Constitution give the House a more extensive power over the bill than it had under its own rules after its passage? It is not denied that the reconsideration involves the merits of the bill, as well as the force of the Executive objections; for that deliberation and discussion are essential. It is maintained, however, that the action of the House is prescribed, and that it is limited to a single object—and that is the reconsideration of the bill as it passed both Houses, and as it was returned from the Executive with his objections. If it can be laid on the table, or postponed or committed, it may be withdrawn from the reconsideration of the House by the vote of a mere majority. That same majority may refuse to take it up again, and thus prevent a vote on the reconsideration. In this instance, a majority have laid the bill on the table, and have refused to take it up. It depends on the will of that majority whether it shall be taken up and reconsidered at all. They have then claimed, and by force of numbers exercised, an authority which may altogether disregard and dispense with the positive requisition of the Constitution. They have separated the bill from the objections. The former may, or it may not, be brought to a direct vote on its merits with the yeas and nays. It may be expedient for the bare majority of four, by which it originally passed, to permit this bill to slumber forever, under the indirect vote to lay on the table—a vote which does not involve the merits of the bill, nor meet the requisitions of the Constitution. The power to lay on the table, is a power which can also commit to a select or standing committee, or to a committee of the whole, where the yeas and nays cannot be had, or which can postpone indefinitely beyond the session. The power assumed in these different modes is the same. It is the power to control the Constitution by arbitrary rules, and by the party vote of a bare majority of one House of Congress. The message containing the President's objections has been referred to this committee. The power of the committee does not extend beyond the subject referred. Reasons or recommendations may be reported, in answer or in connexion with the objections; but it is not competent for this, or any other committee, constitutionally to report any measure which will obstruct the reconsideration of the bill. The committee can, then, neither suggest nor accomplish any practical object of legislation, consistent with the Constitution. They cannot report an original bill or any amendment to the bill now on the table. They may recommend an impeachment or a censure of the President; but, if this recommendation assumes the form of a resolution, the question in the House is on the report of the committee, and not on the bill. As two questions cannot be voted on at once, this question must either supersede the reconsideration of the bill, or it must interpose a new question, not contemplated by the Constitution.

It is not maintained that the consideration enjoined by the Constitution precludes discussion in any form; but that the reconsideration of the bill, with the objections, is imperative, and that it is not within the legitimate power of Congress, by any sort of parliamentary device, to avoid it, or to alter or modify the direct question presented by the Constitution, by qualifying or connecting it with any other extraneous question. If it be true, then, that this committee can report no measure to the House affecting the bill which the House is required to reconsider, nothing remains which they can do, but to present, in the shape of a report, arguments which could be as well, if not better, presented in debate. This is the most innocent design which can be imputed to this movement. It is to imbody in a more imposing form, and to present from a new point of attack, principles and prejudices which have always been hostile to the true spirit of the Constitution. Under the specious pretext of defending Congress from what is imagined to be an attack on their constitutional rights, it is sought to strip the other departments of Government of powers which the Constitution has confided to them; to remove every constitutional obstruction to the arbitrary will of Congress; to destroy the equilibrium of our well-considered system of government; and to assume unlimited jurisdiction, not only over the co-ordinate branches, but over the States and the people. Encouraged by the present embarrassed condition of the country and our public affairs, deriving fresh political hopes from the general gloom and despondency which their own proceedings have cast over the Union, it is attempted to extort from the sufferings of the people some sanction for principles of government which their judgment has never failed to repudiate. The history of our Government abounds in examples of conflicts between the several departments. It has sometimes happened that all the departments combined to overthrow the Constitution, and, but for the intelligence of the people, and the controlling power of the suffrage, in restoring the supremacy of the Constitution over the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary, such combinations must have been fatal to our institutions. While it is the privilege and the duty of every citizen to arraign either department of the Government, or any public officer, for infidelity to the Constitution and the laws, it is neither wise, just, nor patriotic, for one of those departments to impair the confidence or the harmony which should subsist between the separate branches of the public service, by fomenting prejudices and discord. They are all agents of the people. Their duties are prescribed by a law which all acknowledge as supreme.

Without inquiring into the motives which induced the framers of the Constitution to distribute the powers of our government as they have done, and to confer the particular power in question on the Executive; and without reviewing the actual experience of the Government, as to what (from a supposed analogy, not at all obvious, to certain powers in other Governments) is commonly called the veto power, it is natural that the mind should approve or condemn the exercise of this power, according to its interests, opinions, or prejudices, on the subject to which it is applied. This is true, not only as to this, but as to all other powers of Government. Zeal in the pursuit of some cherished object of interest or ambition induces some men not only to complain when they are thwarted by what they easily believe to be an improper exercise of power, but to make war on the established forms of government, and to seek, by revolution or radical change, what they cannot lawfully obtain. The disposition, which has been recently manifested to some extent, to disturb the well-adjusted checks of the Constitution, by claiming powers for Congress which that instrument does not confer, or by denying to a co-ordinate branch of Government powers which it does confer, in order to establish a particular system of party policy, or to carry an election, must be regarded with deep regret and serious apprehension by the people—those whose province it is to judge, and who, free from the bias of mere party politics, can think and feel and act under the superior influences of patriotism. Our Government has survived the shock of many severe political contests, because hitherto these contests have involved only a difference of opinion as to the principles and policy of the Government, as organized. It has been deemed unwise as well as dangerous, to exasperate local or general prejudices against the acknowledged forms of the Government, and to enlist the spirit of revolution as an auxiliary to the spirit of party.

It has been lately proposed to abolish the powers resulting to the Executive from the clause of the Constitution already cited. There is no evidence of any disposition to second this purpose, either on the part of Congress itself, or on the part of the States. Despairing of any peaceful change, it is now proclaimed that this power is so dangerous to liberty as to justify an appeal to arms. This is urged by those who desire to secure the enactment of measures believed probably by a majority of the people of the United States, and certainly by the present Executive, to be either unconstitutional, or grossly inexpedient and injurious. To obtain the charter for a national bank, when there are few bold enough to believe that any prudent man would hazard his capital or his confidence under the charter, or still further to impoverish an already empty and indebted treasury, it is proposed to abolish, by amending the Constitution, or by revolution, one of the checks by which the Executive Department is authorized to arrest the unconstitutional measures of Congress. A double innovation is meditated against the Constitution, and violence is invoked to annul one of its Executive barriers, because it is an obstacle to the encroachments of the Legislature. If the veto power, as it is called, were abolished in the Executive, it would remain in the Judiciary; unconstitutional legislation might still be arrested there, and it would not be in the power of two-thirds to control the decisions of the Supreme Court. Hence it is, perhaps, that distrust has been recently so emphatically expressed as to the competency of that court to decide on questions which have unfortunately arisen as to the authority of the Government to collect any revenue since the 30th of June last. The objects of those who believe that certain measures of party policy are of more consequence than the present organization of our Government, can only be partially accomplished by abrogating the veto of the Executive. There remains, besides the veto of the Judiciary, the veto of the people. All the powers of our Government, into whatever hands they may be distributed, must be exercised under responsibility to the laws and to popular opinion. When a President returns a bill to either House of Congress, with his objections, he is responsible to the law, to all its penalties, and, like every Representative of a State or a district, he is responsible also to the people.—These are the great checks of our system; and they are serving the most important end for which they have been established, when they restrain the licentious ambition which is chafed only by constitutions, by laws, or by the popular will.

For the first time in the history of our institutions, they are exposed to a novel experiment. It is, nevertheless, one contemplated by the Constitution. It is to be tried under very peculiar circumstances. It remains to be seen whether a Vice President, called, in the regular order of events, to the chief executive office, can administer the Government without a party pledged in advance to approve or to oppose his administration; or, in other words, whether the vigor and security of our Government abide in the Constitution and laws, or in a mere party. With regard to the constitutional convictions of the present incumbent of the executive office, on some of the subjects to which they have been applied, it is undoubtedly true that they were known to those by whom he was nominated and elected to the second office of the Government, and by many of whom he is now bitterly denounced for being what they, in the election, proclaimed him to be. With regard to the exercise of the veto power in this instance, a reference to a few facts of public notoriety and recent date will enable an impartial public to decide.

Before the death of the late President, his proclamation had issued, convening Congress in extra session. The necessity for this was alleged to exist in the state of our finances. Congress assembled on the 31st of May, 1841. It has been in session, with the interval of rather more than two months, ever since. Various expedients were resorted to, during the extra session, to enable the Government to meet its engagements and defray its ordinary current expenses. Since that period, the pay of the army, the navy, and the civil list, has been frequently suspended, from the utter destitution of the treasury. Loans authorized by Congress have failed to be negotiated on any terms. Treasury notes of Government have been depreciated, and been returned by the needy public creditor under protest. Every device to sustain the sinking credit of the Government, short of a direct tax, has failed; and this, at a period when our foreign relations were eminently precarious.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands from the treasury of the United States to the treasuries of the States was among the earliest measures urged at the extra session. A loan for $12,000,000 had been authorized for the relief of the national treasury, but not negotiated, when a bill distributing the proceeds of the public lands passed both Houses of Congress, and, with the approbation of the Executive, became a law. It contained a clause without which it could never have obtained either the legislative or the executive sanction, providing, in view of the embarrassed condition of the treasury, that, whenever the duties on any article of foreign importation exceeded 20 per cent., the distribution to the States should cease, and the proceeds of the lands should again be applied to pay the debts and defray the expenses of the Federal Government. A revenue bill also passed at the extra session, raising the duties on most articles which were free under the compromise of 1833 to 20 per cent. This bill was framed with the design to avoid any conflict with the 20 per cent. principle of the compromise of 1833, or with the 20 per cent. condition in the distribution act.

At the commencement of the present session, the President, in his annual message, apprized Congress that there would be a deficit in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1842, of $627,557 90. At a subsequent period of this session, he urged on Congress, in a special message, the inability of the treasury to meet the demands created against it by appropriations which Congress had made, the necessity of providing adequate means to sustain the Government by an increase of duties on imports, and every other means within their power. He also recommended the repeal of the distribution act, and a pledge of the land fund for the redemption of the public debt. Though less than half of the $12,000,000 loan authorized by the act of 1841 had been taken, and though Congress found itself under the necessity, at an early period of this session, of authorizing an issue of $5,000,000 of treasury notes, in addition to the loan of $12,000,000 yet no revenue bill was reported until the 3d day of June, 1842, after Congress had been in session six months, and when the country was looking anxiously for an adjournment. Congress had gone on incautiously to appropriate many millions of dollars, which the Government did not possess, and which it could not obtain without the agency of the Legislative Department. The revenue bill was reported on the 3d of June, and taken up, for the first time, in Committee of the Whole, on the 8th of June.

The final reduction of duties to 20 per cent. under the compromise of 1833, was to take effect on the 3d of June; and then the distribution under the act of 1841 was to commence, provided the duties were not raised beyond 20 per cent. On the 7th of June, the Committee of Ways and Means, which had reported the revenue bill on the 3d, brought in what was called a provisional bill, the ostensible object of which was to provide for a temporary collection of duties until time could be afforded for the passage of the general revenue bill. The necessity for some such measure was alleged to exist, on account of a doubt whether duties could be collected after the 30th of June, without additional legislation. The revenue bill provided for a general increase of duties beyond 20 per cent., and its passage would necessarily have enforced the suspending clause of the distribution act. The provisional bill reported on the 7th of June, contained no reference to this suspending clause of the distribution act. A second provisional bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, with the same general objects as the first, which had been reported only two days before, and with a proviso repealing the suspending clause of the distribution act. The first provisional bill was never considered. The second was passed by the House on the 15th June, went to the Senate, returned with amendments, which were concurred in on the 27th of June, and was returned by the President, with objections, on the 29th of June. These objections were founded on the deplorable condition of the treasury, and on the expediency of adhering, under the circumstances, to the terms on which distribution had been authorized by the act of 1841. The revenue bill did not pass until the 5th of August. It was returned with the President's objections, on the 9th.

Those objections are now before the committee. They are substantially the same as those which accompanied the provisional bill of the 29th of June. The revenue bill contained a clause most unexpectedly repealing the suspension or the distribution act, which its own passage would have enforced; and thus it was, in effect, the enactment of a new distribution law, appended to the revenue bill.

Each House deliberately resolved to stake out this clause, and persisted in a contest, in laborious contrast, two measures—the one, an act to raise money for the support of Government by the imposition of taxes; the other, to distribute the land revenues to the States. The majority of both Houses had proclaimed, with the concurrence of the President, in September, 1841, that distribution should only be made when the duties were below 20 per cent. The majority of both Houses had again and again proclaimed, in 1842, the necessity of raising the duties above 20 per cent., and yet insisted on distributing the land fund, without regard to the conditions they themselves had so recently prescribed—without regard to the situation of the treasury—and without regard to the burdens which might be imposed on the people. They might have attempted to raise revenue from imposts, and to distribute the land fund, in separate bills. Then each measure would have rested on its own intrinsic merits. But they persisted in connecting them in one bill. The restriction in the distribution act of 1841 was designed to guard against increasing the burdens of taxation, to fill a vacuum which might be occasioned by distribution. The legislation of 1842 is designed to create a vacuum, that it may be filled by increased taxation. There is probably no precedent in the history of any Government, for the union, under such circumstances, of a revenue and an appropriation bill. As there was no necessity for such union apparent to the public, we are at liberty to infer that it resulted from a consciousness that one or both the measures could not have separately commanded a majority. The exigencies of the national treasury were supposed to furnish a favorable opportunity for Congress to extort terms on which alone the Government should be supplied with revenue to meet their own appropriations. It would have been as proper, under the circumstances, for Congress to annex a charter for a bank, or a fiscal agent, or a fiscal corporation, as a condition precedent to a revenue bill; and to raise an issue with the President or with their constituents, if such a bill had not received the Executive sanction.

It is a great mistake to suppose that this is an issue between the majority of Congress and the President. There is an issue between this same majority in 1841 and 1842. The President abides by terms which this majority prescribed for themselves and the treasury in 1841, and they can prefer no accusation against him for adhering to their own position. He might, with more propriety, upbraid them for abandoning it. The issue is between this majority and the country. They who arraign the President for obstructing the will of Congress, should be well assured that Congress does not obstruct the will of the States and the people it represents. Congress is neither infallible nor irresponsible. If there was a question in which none felt any interest besides the President of the United States and the members of Congress, there might be some plausibility in the attempt to narrow the issue to them; but the subject of revenue is one in which those who pay, are apt to feel as deep an interest as those who levy taxes. Every citizen of the United States, moreover, feels a solicitude in the Government, and all that concerns it; in the fundamental principles on which it is based; in the measures which characterize its administration; in its justice, its faith, and its fame; and the judgment of no impartial man can be blinded or biased by the effort to conceal the true points of this issue, under cover of a petty political altercation between a party majority in Congress and the President.

Has the President either assumed a power which does not belong to his office, or has he abused a power which does belong to it? It has not been denied that the power in question exists under the Constitution. Indeed, it has been proposed to abolish it by amendment. If it has been abused, it was done either corruptly and wantonly, or under an error of Executive judgment. If there is evidence of the least corruption in the President's conduct, he should be impeached. The power of impeachment has been confided to the House of Representatives. It is the duty, therefore, of the majority, who accuse the President, to arraign him under articles of impeachment before the Senate, if they believe him to be guilty of any impeachable offence. If he has neither assumed power, nor abused it corruptly, then the issue dwindles to a mere question—who is right as to a measure of policy? If the undersigned were allowed, by the circumstances which compel him to omit many considerations very proper to the subject, he would not despair of showing that, independent of all the extraneous prejudices and political feelings which the advocates of error on this occasion endeavor to bring to their aid, the mere *opinion* of the Executive in this case is right, and the mere *opinion* of Congress is wrong. The narrative of legislation on the subject of revenue, at the late extra session, and since December last, which has been given, will furnish the facts from which, without explanation or argument, the country will be enabled to judge whether the majority in Congress or the President have erred in matters of opinion. The occasion is both too novel and too grave to permit an argument on such minor questions, affecting the comparative taste or wisdom of the majority of Congress and the President. As to the mere question of opinion, however, the President should not be condemned, without some charity by those who concurred with him so recently as September, 1841. If the charge preferred by this majority is understood, it involves no breach of the Constitution, or of any law on the part of the President; but they accuse him of obstructing *their* will. The accusation implies either a general infallibility on the part of the accusers, or a particular exemption from error on this occasion; or it denies to the President the right and the responsibility of judging on a subject which Congress submitted to his judgment. They will find that there are two sides to this question. The Executive is a coordinate department of the Government. The President is under no obligation implicitly to approve every bill which the Legislature may pass. He is commanded either to approve, or, if he cannot approve, to return, with objections, *all* he does not approve, and Congress are required to send to him *all bills* which they pass. It is alleged, however, as a complaint, that the President has thought proper to exercise his constitutional discretion, and withheld his approbation from other bills which Congress have passed. Still, the question of power and the question of duty on his part, and on the part of Congress, is the same in each instance. Can Congress excuse themselves for refusing to provide revenue for the Government, because the President did not approve either of the forms in which, at the extra session, they attempted to charter a Bank of the United States? Is the issue, which has been so solemnly proclaimed on this occasion, to embrace the long-agitated question of currency, besides that of revenue? Do the majority mean to declare that they will permit no revenue to be collected (or, in other words, that the Government shall cease) unless two conditions are submitted to—first, the charter of a bank in some form; and, second, the distribution of the land fund? If this be the object, then these questions should have been all connected in one bill. It has been deemed prudent, however, to connect only two of them. The questions of distributing the land fund, and of raising revenue for the support of Government, were united in such a manner as to leave it doubtful whether the majority of Congress considered themselves bound to provide revenue for the States, or for the United States. Since they insisted on uniting them in a second bill, after a former bill had been vetoed on account of their union, and since it is now declared that Congress is disgraced if it recedes so far as to separate the questions; and that the United States Government shall have no revenue, unless the land fund is distributed to the States, there can no longer be a doubt of the determination, either to bestow the ways and means of the Federal treasury on the State treasuries, or to starve the Government of the United States. The majority seem not only resolved on this, but they are resolved to accomplish their object only in one particular mode—and that is, by legislating on the two subjects in the same bill.

What, then, is the issue? It is not whether the power exercised by the President is a lawful power. Its existence is conceded by the proposition to abolish it. It is not whether that power has been corruptly abused. It has not been charged that the majority are guilty of culpable neglect of duty in not impeaching. It is not whether the States shall have the land fund; it is not whether the United States shall have a revenue; but it is whether the Government shall have revenue, and the States shall have the land fund in a particular form of legislation, which Congress have resolved, if all inwards, to persevere in—a form of legislation resorted to first, to coerce the votes of Congress, and persisted in to coerce the Executive by putting the treasury under duresse.

As the majority of Congress seem to view this question, it is a mere parliamentary punctilio, on which some of them would rouse the country to arms. In other aspects, however, in which it will be viewed by those who, in this case, are more impartial arbiters than either this majority or the President, it is a question worthy of the most serious consideration. The Government has now no revenue. It is in debt; it is completely organized under the forms of the Constitution; its Legislature, its Judiciary, its Executive, are at their posts; its army is in the field; its navy is on the sea; its representatives are honorably accredited by all Foreign Governments as the representatives of foreign Governments are here. There is profound peace and a general sense of security throughout the country. Our fields are teeming with abundant harvests. Industry and economy are gradually repairing the evils of extravagance and indolence, and, as they develop our great national resources, they are restoring a general confidence, which will revive prosperity, and teach us (for a time, at least) the danger of preferring again an artificial wealth and delusive splendor to real independence and substantial comfort. With the means of individual happiness and national glory within our reach, the people of the United States may well ask why it is that the Constitution has failed—why the laws are impotent—and why the Representatives of twenty-six States, and seventeen millions of people, are unable to provide revenue to save the Government from disgrace and dissolution. A majority of these Representatives have given the answer. It is because they do not choose to do what they have the power to do. They forget their duty to the country and the Constitution, and remember only the imaginary resentments which they suppose to exist between themselves and the President of the U. States. If these resentments were real, will the country tolerate a suspension of the entire Government until a political dispute is settled, by revolution or reason, between those who ought to feel on both sides a weight of official responsibility which permits no motive of ambition or animosity to inflict on their country the consequences of their passion? Whence can such resentments arise, unless from motives of ambition equally unworthy of a President and a legislator! If the majority in Congress wish to submit an issue to the country involving any policy of Government, any question of constitutional liberty or legislative expediency, let them not present it in the shape of a mere controversy between themselves and the President; let them invoke the judgment, and not merely the prejudices, of their countrymen to decide it.

It too often happens that a party attempts to prescribe law for the Constitution, and to interpolate substantive restrictions or enlargements of the powers to be derived from the text. Necessity or expediency is always the pretext. The first necessity and the soundest expediency in a Government of a written Constitution, is to preserve its organic law inviolate. That instrument may be as effectually changed (and the Government is changed with it) by this means, as by an amendment in the prescribed mode. The Constitution is designed to furnish a permanent, uniform, and universal rule of government, while parties fluctuate and change with the caprices of passion or the convictions of judgment. These decisions of mere party are too apt to be regarded as authority; and hence the conflict which frequently occurs between them and the Constitution itself. The undersigned has already expressed his conviction that the proceedings in this case are in conflict with the Constitution. It is to be regretted that it is not the only evidence of a disposition, during the present Congress, to disregard the authority of that instrument, or to create unnecessary collisions between the Legislative and the Executive Departments. When a subject distinctly embraced in one bill has been the cause of the Executive objections to that bill, respect for the opinion of a co-ordinate department, or desire to avoid unnecessary collisions with it, would suggest the propriety of not immediately pressing that identical subject upon the consideration of the Executive, without some intimation of a change of opinion. The objections of the President to the provisional revenue bill, and the general revenue bill, are the same. They relate to the insertion of a clause directing distribution of the land fund without regard to the rates of duties on imports. The first bill was temporary in its duration, and comparatively unimportant in its objects. It was sent to the President in advance of the second, and only five days prior to the 30th of June, when it was alleged there would no longer be authority to collect revenue. It contained a clause in relation to the distribution of the land fund. It was vetoed on account of that clause. On the 5th of August, Congress passed the second or general revenue bill, containing a clause still more unequivocally authorizing distribution, notwithstanding the 20 per cent. restriction of the act of 1841. Whether the first of these bills was designed only to feel the way for the second, and to ascertain if the President could be brought to the dilemma, after objecting to that bill, of either vetoing a revenue bill, or submitting to the distribution clause, in order to obtain the means of carrying on the Government, or to re-enact, by the vote of a majority, a single principle which had been so recently vetoed, and which could not obtain the vote of two-thirds, it is a part of the history of these proceedings which may shed some light on our examinations. The legislation of Congress, at the late extra session, on the subject of the bank and its various modifications, illustrates the same disposition. Two bills, under different titles, but both for the object of chartering a national bank, were successively passed, sent to the Executive, and were returned with objections. It, then, there has been a disposition on the part of the Executive to resist the action of Congress on certain subjects, there has certainly been a corresponding disposition on the part of Congress to attack, and to repeat the attacks, on the Executive.

Congress have appropriated the money required to carry on the Government. They have authorized the debts which are contracted. They alone, under the Constitution, can furnish means of meeting their own appropriations. It is not in the power of the minority of Congress to legislate. All that the Executive can do is to convene Congress, should it adjourn without providing revenue to carry on the Government. It is hoped, however, that calmer consideration will inspire some motive of public duty stronger than any feelings of party resentment. The threats of violence which have been heard from quarters where better counsels should have proceeded, will not disturb the repose nor provoke the dignity of a free and enlightened people.

THOMAS W. GILMER.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 29th, a great many private bills were favorably acted on.

The bill to provide for the repeal of the proviso of the sixth section of the act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights, was taken up and passed, yeas 23, nays 19.

The bill regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections, was read a third time and passed, yeas 26, nays 19.

A resolution was passed to adjourn on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The remainder of the day was spent in Executive session.

On Tuesday, the bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty with the Wyandot Indians, was taken up, amended, and passed.

The Fortification bill was read a third time and passed.

On Wednesday, the Treasury Note bill was read a third time and passed.

A good deal of miscellaneous business was also gotten through with.

A resolution of thanks to the President *pro tem.* was unanimously adopted; and Mr. Mangum rose and addressed the Senate, expressing the deep sense of gratitude he entertained for the uniform courtesy and kindness that body had extended to him whilst he had the honor of presiding over its deliberations during the protracted and excited session. After concluding, he adjourned the Senate *sine die*.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a message was received from the Senate, stating that that body had passed, with certain amendments, the Revenue bill.

The bill was then taken up, and the amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

The Treasury Note bill was taken up, amended, and passed, 115 to 38.

The bill relating to Contested Elections, which had been returned from the Senate with a number of amendments, was taken up, and all the amendments, save one, were concurred in.

The resolution of the Senate, fixing Wednesday, instead of Monday, as the day for adjourning, was concurred in.

On Tuesday, the bill for the reorganization of the Navy was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Whilst the bill was under consideration, a message was received from the President, stating that he had approved and signed the Revenue bill. A Protest against the Report of the Majority of the Select Committee on the fourth Veto, was also received from the President, as follows:—

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives:

By the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he *approve*, he *shall* sign it; but if *not*, he *shall* return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it."

In strict compliance with the positive obligation thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not having been able to bring myself to approve a bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," I returned the same to the House, with my objections to its becoming a law. These objections, which had entirely satisfied my own mind of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitutionality, of the measure, were presented in the most respectful, and even deferential terms. I would not have been so far forgetful of what was due from one department of the Government to another, as to have intentionally employed, in my official intercourse with the House, any language that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive to those to whom it was addressed. If, in assigning my objections to the bill, I had so far forgotten what was due to the House of Representatives as to impugn its motives in passing the bill, I should owe, not only to that House, but to the country, my most profound apology. Such departure from propriety is, however, not complained of in any proceeding which the House has adopted. It has, on the contrary, been expressly made a subject of remark, and almost of complaint, that the language in which my dissent was couched was studiously guarded and cautious.

Such being the character of the official communication in question, I confess I was wholly unprepared for the course which has been pursued in regard to it. In the exercise of the power to regulate its own proceedings, the House, for the first time, it is believed, in the history of the Government, thought proper to refer the message to a select committee of its own body, for the purpose (as my respect for the House would have compelled me to infer) of deliberately weighing the objections urged against the bill by the Executive, with a view to its own judgment upon the question of the final adoption or rejection of the measure.

Of the temper and feelings in relation to myself of some of the members selected for the performance of this duty, I have nothing to say. That was a matter entirely within the discretion of the House of Representatives. But that committee, taking a different view of its duty from that which I should have supposed had led to its creation, instead of confining itself to the objections urged against the bill, availed itself of the occasion formally to arraign the motives of the President for others of his acts since his induction into office. In the absence of all proof, and, as I am bound to declare, against all law or precedent in parliamentary proceedings, and, at the same time, in a manner which it would be difficult to reconcile with the comity hitherto sacredly observed in the intercourse between independent and co-ordinate departments of the Government, it has assailed my whole official conduct, without a shadow of pretext for such assault; and, stopping short of impeachment, has charged me, nevertheless, with offences declared to deserve impeachment.

Had the extraordinary report which the committee thus made to the House been permitted to remain without the sanction of the latter, I should not have uttered a regret, or complaint, upon the subject. But, unaccompanied as it is by any particle of testimony to support the charges it contains, without a deliberate examination, almost without any discussion, the House of Representatives has been pleased to adopt it as its own, and thereby to become my accuser before the country, and before the world. The high character of such an accuser, the gravity of the charges which have been made, and the judgment pronounced against me, by the adoption of the report upon a distinct and separate vote of the House, leave me no alternative but to enter my solemn protest against the proceeding, as unjust to myself as a man, as an invasion of my constitutional powers as Chief Magistrate of the American people, and as a violation, in my person, of rights secured to every citizen by the laws and the Constitution. That Constitution has intrusted to the House of Representatives the sole power of impeachment. Such impeachment is required to be tried before the most august tribunal known to our institutions.

The Senate of the United States, composed of the representatives of the sovereignty of the States, is converted into a hall of justice; and, in order to insure the strictest observance of the rules of evidence, and of legal procedure, the Chief Justice of the United States, the highest judicial functionary of the land, is required to preside over its deliberations. In the presence of each judicatory, the voice of faction is presumed to be silent, and the sentence of guilt or innocence is pronounced under the most solemn sanctions of religion, of honor, and of law. To such a tribunal does the Constitution authorize the House of Representatives to carry up its accusations against any chief of the Executive department whom it may believe to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. Before that tribunal the accused is confronted with his accusers, and may demand the privilege, which the justice of the common law secures to the humblest citizen, of a full, patient, and impartial inquiry into the facts, upon the testimony of witnesses, rigidly examined, and deposing in the face of day. If such a proceeding had been adopted towards me, unjust as I should certainly have regarded it, I should, I trust, have met with a becoming constancy a trial as painful as it would have been undeserved. I would have manifested, by a profound submission to the laws of my country, my perfect faith in her justice; and, relying on the purity of my motives, and the rectitude of my conduct, should have looked forward with confidence to a triumphant refutation in the presence of that country, and by the solemn judgment of such a tribunal, not only of whatever charges might have been formally preferred against me, but of all the calumnies of which I have hitherto been the unresisting victim. As it is, I have been accused without evidence, and condemned without a hearing. As far as such proceedings can accomplish it, I am deprived of public confidence in the administration of the Government, and denied even the boast of a good name—a name transmitted to me from a patriot father, prized as my proudest inheritance, and carefully preserved for those who are to come after me, as the most precious of all earthly possessions. I am not only subjected to imputations affecting my character as an individual, but am charged with offences against the country, so grave and so heinous as to deserve public disgrace and disfranchisement. I am charged with violating pledges which I never gave; and because I exercise what I believe to be the law, with usurping powers not conferred by law, and, above all, with using the powers conferred upon the President by the Constitution, from corrupt motives and for unwarrantable ends. And these charges are made without any particle of evidence to sustain them, and, as I solemnly affirm, without any foundation in truth.

Why is a proceeding of this sort adopted at this time? Is the occasion for it found in the fact that, having been elected to the second office under the Constitution by the free and voluntary suffrages of the people, I have succeeded to the first, according to the express provisions of the fundamental law of the same people? It is true that the succession of the Vice President to the Chief Magistracy has never occurred before, and that all prudent and patriotic minds have looked on this new trial of the wisdom and stability of our institutions with a somewhat anxious concern. I have been made to feel too sensibly the difficulties of my unprecedented position, not to know all that is intended to be conveyed in the reproach cast upon a President without a party. But I found myself placed in this most responsible station, by no usurpation or contrivance of my own. I was called to it, under Providence, by the supreme law of the land, and the deliberately-declared will of the people. It is by these, the people, that I have been clothed with the high powers which they have seen fit to confide to their Chief Executive, and been charged with the solemn responsibility under which those powers are to be exercised. It is to them I hold myself answerable, as a moral agent, for a free and conscientious discharge of the duties which they have imposed upon me. It is not as an individual merely, that I am now called upon to resist the encroachment of unconstitutional power. I represent the Executive authority of the people of the United States; and it is in their name (whose mere agent and servant I am, and whose will, declared in their fundamental law, I dare not, even were I inclined, to disobey,) that I protest against every attempt to break down the undoubted constitutional power of this department, without a solemn amendment of that fundamental law.

I am determined to uphold the Constitution in it; is as in other respects, to the utmost of my ability, and in defiance of all personal consequences. What may happen to an individual is of little importance; but the Constitution of the country, or any of its great and clear principles and provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered, under any circumstances whatever, by those who are charged with its protection and defence. Least of all should he be held guiltless, who, placed at the head of one of the great departments of the Government, should shrink from the exercise of its unquestionable authority on the most important occasions; and should consent, without a struggle, to efface all the barriers so carefully created by the people to control and circumscribe the powers confided to their various agents. It may be desirable, as the majority of the House of Representatives has declared it is, that no such checks upon the will of the Legislature should be suffered to continue. This is a matter for the people and the States to decide; but, until they shall have decided it, I shall feel myself bound to execute, without fear or favor, the law, as it has been written by our predecessors.

I protest against this whole proceeding of the House of Representatives, as *ex parte* and *extra judicial*. I protest against it as subversive of the common right of all citizens to be condemned only upon a fair and impartial trial, according to law and evidence, before the country. I protest against it, as destructive of all the comity of intercourse between the Departments of this Government, and destined, sooner or later, to lead to conflict fatal to the peace of the country and the integrity of the Constitution. I protest against it, in the name of that Constitution, which is not only my own shield of protection and defence, but that of every American citizen. I protest against it, in the name of the people, by whose will I stand where I do, and by whose authority I exercised the power which I am charged with having usurped, and to whom I am responsible for a firm and faithful discharge, according to my own convictions of duty, of the high stewardship confided to me by them. I protest against it, in the name of all regulated liberty, and all limited Government, as a proceeding tending to the utter destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution, and the accumulating in the hands of the House of Representatives, or a bare majority of Congress, for the time being, an uncontrolled and despotic power. And I respectfully ask that this, my protest, may be entered upon the journal of the House of Representatives, as a solemn and formal declaration, for all time to come, of the injustice and unconstitutionality of such a proceeding.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, August 20, 1842.

The Protest having been read,—

Mr. BOTTS obtained the floor; but yielded it at the request of

Mr. ADAMS, who asked it but for a minute or two. He said there seemed to be an expectation on the part of some gentlemen that he should propose to the House some measure suitable to be adopted on the present occasion. Mr. A. knew of no reason for such an expectation but the fact that he had been the mover of the resolution for the appointment of the committee which had made the report referred to in the message, had been appointed by the Speaker chairman of the Committee, and that the report against which the President of the United States had sent to the House such a multitude of protests was written by him. So far as it had been so written, Mr. A. held himself responsible to the House, to the country, to the world, and to posterity; and, so far as he was the author of the report, he held himself responsible to the President also; the President should hear from him elsewhere than here on that subject. [Some laughter, and cries of "Hear that! will he fight him?"]

Mr. A. went on to say that it was because the report had been adopted by the House, and not because it had been written by him, that the President had sent such a bundle of protests, and therefore Mr. A. felt no necessity or obligation upon himself to propose what measures the House ought to adopt for the vindication of its own dignity and honor; and perhaps, from considerations of delicacy, he was indeed the very last man in the House who should propose any measure under the circumstances.

Mr. BOTTS now resumed the floor. But for the remarks which had just fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts, he should hold that he owed an apology to the House and to the country for being the first to move on this occasion. As the oldest member of the House, the most experienced, and the wisest, apart from the other circumstances of the case, the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts was certainly the most fit member to point out the course which it became the House to pursue, in order to vindicate its honor thus assailed; and Mr. B. wished to state that under this impression he had personally indicated to that gentleman the propriety of such a movement on his part, but he had declined to act from motives of delicacy, to which he had himself just alluded.

As a member of the select committee which had made the report, as a member of the House, and as the Representative of a portion of the free People of this country, he felt called upon to vindicate the honor and independence which belonged to the Representatives of the American People.

If he understood the message which had been read at the clerk's table, it declared that the action of the House in adopting the report of the select committee was without precedent in our parliamentary history. Now it seemed that, on this occasion, the President's memory must have been in some degree treacherous. Another and a very memorable case of the like kind had occurred, and one in which the President had himself taken an important part; and Mr. B. proposed to measure out to him the very same measure which he had meted out to the then President of the United States.

A resolution had been adopted, according to which Congress was to adjourn at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and there was, therefore, no time left for a protracted debate on this matter; nor was there any need of it; because he meant, by permission of the Chair, to introduce an authority on the right of that House to adopt the resolutions of the report, which the President, in all his insolence to the People's Representatives, rare not question.

In 1834 the Senate had adopted certain resolutions, condemning the course of President Jackson in the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States to the State banks. In consequence of this movement on the part of the Senate, President Jackson sent to that body a *protest* against the right of the Senate to express any opinion censuring his public course; and, what made the case then stronger than the present case, was that the Senate constituted the jury by whom he was to be tried should any impeachment be brought against him. The Senate, after a long, elaborate discussion of the whole matter, and the most eloquent and overpowering torrent of debate that ever was listened to by a country, adopted the three following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That while the Senate is and ever will be ready to receive from the President all such messages and communications as the Constitution and laws and the usual course of business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognise any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of the Senate, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the Senate to enter such protest on its Journal.

On this resolution the yeas and nays were taken, and it was adopted by a vote of 27 to 16; and among the recorded votes in its favor stood the names of John Tyler, now acting President of the U. States, and Daniel Webster, now his Prime Minister.

The second resolution was as follows:

2. *Resolved*, That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and that it be not entered on the Journal.

The same vote, numerically, was given in favor of this resolution; and among the Yeas stood the name of John Tyler, now acting President of the United States, and of Daniel Webster, now his Prime Minister.

The third resolution read as follows:

3. *Resolved, That the President of the United States has no right to send a protest to the Senate against any of its proceedings.*

And in sanction of this resolution also the record showed the names of the same John Tyler and Daniel Webster.

Mr. B. went on to say that it was not often that he was driven to the necessity of adopting the sentiments of others instead of giving expression to his own: he was in the habit of thinking, of speaking, and of acting for himself; but, on this occasion, he should adopt a few extracts of the speech of a gentleman whom, whatever opinion he might hold concerning certain parts of his public course, he never had hesitated to admit to be the ablest of jurists and the soundest of constitutional lawyers. Never were words more applicable to the very case now before the House. This masterly speech (of Mr. Webster) would be found in the 10th volume of Gales & Seaton's Congressional Debates, page 670:

"Mr. President, I know not who wrote this protest, but I confess I am astonished, truly astonished, as well at the want of knowledge which it displays of constitutional law, as at the high and dangerous pretensions which it puts forth. Neither branch of the Legislature can express censure upon the President's conduct! Suppose, sir, that we should see him enlisting troops, and raising an army; can we say nothing, and do nothing? Suppose he were to declare war against a foreign Power, and put the army and the fleet in action; are we still to be silent! Suppose we should see him borrowing money on the credit of the United States; are we yet to wait for impeachment! Indeed, sir, in regard to this borrowing money on the credit of the United States, I wish to call the attention of the Senate not only to what might happen, but to what has actually happened. We are informed that the Post Office Department, a department over which the President claims the same control as over the rest, has actually borrowed near half a million of money on the credit of the United States."

[Nor do I know, said Mr. Botts, who wrote this. I am very sure John Tyler never did. (A voice, "Those words are not there, are they! they are your own.") Yes, the words are just as I have read them.—A laugh.]

"The protest, as I have already said, contends that neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives can express its opinions on the conduct of the President, except in some form connected with impeachment; so that if the power of impeachment did not exist, there two Houses, though they be representative bodies, though one of them be filled by the immediate Representatives of the People, though they be constituted like other popular and representative bodies, could not utter a syllable, although they saw the Executive either trampling on their own rights and privileges, or grasping at absolute authority and dominion over the liberties of the country! Sir, I hardly know how to speak of such claims of impunity for Executive encroachment. I am ashamed, as any American citizen should draw a paper containing such lofty pretensions; pretensions which would have been met with scorn, in England, at any time since the revolution of 1688. A man who should stand up, in either House of the British Parliament, to maintain that the House could not, by its own resolution, maintain its own rights and privileges, would make even the tory benches hang their heads for very shame. There was, indeed, a time when such proceedings were not allowed. Some of the kings of the Stuart race would not tolerate them. A signal instance of royal displeasure with the proceedings of Parliament occurred in the latter part of the reign of James the First. The House of Commons had spoken, on some occasion, of the ancient and undoubted rights and privileges. The King thereupon sent them a letter, declaring that he would not suffer it to be said that they had any undoubted rights; but that what they enjoyed they might still hold by his mere grace and permission. Sir Edward Coke and Sir Granville were not satisfied with this tenure of privileges; and, under their lead, the House resolved on its journals a resolution asserting its privileges, as its own undoubted right, and maintaining the assertion to maintain them as such. This, as the historian, so enraged his majesty that he tore the journal had it brought into the council chamber, in the presence of his lords and great officers of state, tore out the offensive resolution with his own royal hand. He then dissolved Parliament, and sent its most refractory members to the Tower. I have no fear, certainly, that this English example will be followed, on this occasion, to its full extent; nor would I insinuate that any thing outrageous has been thought of, or intended, except on occasions like these; but such pretensions I must impute to the author of this protest, whoever that author be.

When this and the other House shall have forgotten the duties of freedom of speech and debate, when they shall forget the rights of public duty and of fearless discussion of important measures of the Executive, when they shall not be ashamed to maintain them on every occasion, and their own privileges, by vote, declaration, or resolution, they will then be no longer fit depositaries of the confidence of a free People, but slaves themselves, and fit instruments to make slaves of others.

"The protest, Mr. President, concedes, with doubtless regards as a liberal right of discussion, to the People themselves. But its language seems to be acknowledging this right of the People to censure the conduct of their servants, is qualified and guarded. The free people of the United States, it seems, have an undoubted right to discuss the official conduct of the President, in such language and in such terms they may think proper, subject only to the restrictions of truth and justice. But then, who is to judge of this truth and justice? Are the People to judge for themselves, or are others to judge for them? The protest is here speaking of political rights, not moral rights; and if restraints are imposed on political rights, it must follow, of course that others are to decide, whenever the case arises, when these restraints have been violated. It is clear that the writer of the protest did not perceive that by using this language, he was pushing the President into a direct avowal of the doctrines of the act of that year are nearly identical.

"But, sir, if the People have a right to discuss the official conduct of the Executive, so have their Representatives. We have been taught to regard the Representative of the People as a sentinel on the watch-tower of liberty. Is he to be silent when he sees visible danger approaches? Is he to sleep when the sounds of peril fill the air? Is he to conceal his fears, when a thousand duties impel him to raise the cry of alarm? Is he not, rather, to catch the first breath of suspicion per which breathes infatuation or purpose of encroachment on the public liberties, and to give the alarm, with his whole breath and utterance at the first appearance of peril? Is not his eye to traverse the whole horizon, with the keen and eager vision of the hawk, detecting, through all disguises, every danger advancing, in any form, towards the citadel he is to be guarded? Sir, this is a responsible duty. To the duty of foreseeing danger and guarding against it, this proportionate and boldness in resisting it, are indispensable. The Constitution from time to time, has been thought of, or intended, except on occasions like these; but such pretensions I must impute to the author of this protest, whoever that author be.

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The indications now are that Mr. Calhoun
the chances rather in his favor of being
pitched upon as the candidate of the
tion for the Presidency against Mr.
. There is little doubt that the Loco-
arty of North Carolina have a decided
ng to Mr. Calhoun, and we are fully of
nief that he would have been nomina-
by the Salisbury Convention but for a
under current of intrigue. Oh it would
rious! a contest for the Presidency be-
en Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. May
ame have it so. We think we can see
already quereing with themselves whe-
Catalme was not a right good sort of a
ow after all.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Washington correspondent of the
New York Courier and Enquirer, under the
te of August 29, 1842, takes the following
ery just view of the present position of the
Whig party in Congress:

"It is not saying more than the fact will warrant
assert, that never, at any period of the history of
e Whig party, was it linked together by bonds so
ongless so strong, and sympathies so deep and
ervent, as those by which it is bound at this present
oment. The events of the last few days, threaten-
g for a season they did, the total dismemberment
nd disruption of that party, late so compact and so
riumphant, have but consolidated and riveted still
more fast its many bonds of union. The passage
by an ample majority (now in both Houses) of the
bill to repeal the twenty per cent. clause of the Dis-
tribution law, has conciliated the feelings and brought
back the wavering affections of many of our Western
friends, who thought they saw in the late retrograde
movements of the majority in Congress an evidence
that the *principle* of Distribution was to be surren-
dered for ever. They are satisfied *now* that no such
design existed, and that the Whigs will never aban-
don that principle so long as a spark of vitality exists
amongst them."

Close Shaving.—A justice of the peace was called on for payment of a bill of seventy-five cents. Upon presenting the bill the squire asked the man if he would swear to the account. He replied, "Yes." The squire swore him, and handed him fifty cents. "Stop, squire, you are mistaken in the amount—'tis seventy-five cents." "I know," returned the squire—"but I can't swear you for nothing."

No 29.—An old maid was once asked to subscribe for a newspaper. She answered —no; she always *made her own news!*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

THE ADJOURNMENT.—Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Wednesday last, "in apparent general harmony and good feeling," after a session of nearly nine months. Ninety-four Public Acts, thirteen Resolutions, and one hundred and eighty-nine Private Acts, were passed during the session.

MR. TYLER'S PROTEST.—In our Congressional report, our readers will find a remarkable document,—being no less than a *Protest* from the master of John Jones, in imitation of that "illustrious predecessor," "the Greatest and Best,"—sent to the House of Representatives on the day before adjournment.

They will also find the remarks of Mr. Botts, and the action of the House in relation to the Protest, which we regard as *heading* the Captain more effectually than has ever been heretofore attempted, or even anticipated.

It will be recollected that in 1834, when Gen. Jackson sent his celebrated Protest to the Senate, Mr. Tyler was a member of that body, and voted for the resolutions which were then passed in relation to it. Mr. Botts in his remarks, moved the adoption of precisely the same resolutions, altered to suit the House instead of the Senate, and they were accordingly passed.

This is fighting the President with his own weapons with a vengeance. It is decidedly "the best joke of the season."

RETAINED BILLS.—The bill repealing a clause of the Distribution Act, and the bill relating to Contested Elections, passed at the late session of Congress, have been retained by the President, which is equivalent to putting his veto upon them.

On this subject we copy two articles from the National Intelligencer of the 1st and 2d inst:—

THE THIRD VETO OF THE LAND BILL.

It hardly surprised any one, yesterday, to learn that the President had not signed the bill for repealing that provision of the Distribution Act which suspends its operation during the existence of duties upon goods imported from foreign countries at a higher rate than twenty cents in the dollar upon the value of such imports. By retaining it in his possession until Congress adjourned, he has of course defeated it as effectually as though he had returned it with objections. The President might, however, have signed it, as he did sign the Tariff Law; one objection to both these measures, each relied upon in his late Veto Message—that is, the *coupling* of the questions of the Tariff and the Land—being removed by their having been divorced by act of Congress, and presented to him singly.

A considerable proportion of the duties laid by the new Tariff Act being at a rate exceeding the limit of twenty per cent. upon the value, the restriction in the Distribution Act now takes effect, and the operation of that act is *suspended* until we shall have an Executive and Congress in accord upon Whig ground—which, as we have said before, will assuredly occur at the earliest meeting of Congress after the 3d day of March, 1845.

An error seems to exist in the public mind on this subject, especially among our friends in the West, which requires to be corrected. This error consists in their considering the future to repeal the restriction in the Distribution Act as a surrender of the principle of that act. So far from being true, this view of the case is fallacious and deceptive, though we dare say it is honestly entertained and expressed.

No action of Congress at the present session has in any manner jeoparded or endangered the principle of distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, to whom they rightfully belong. It really jeoparded it was not at the session of Congress just closed, but when the Distribution Act was passed containing the restrictive clause. It endangered at all, it was by the insertion, in the very act recognising the principle and establishing a system of action upon it, of the provision for its suspension upon a certain contingency.

The Whigs in Congress might, indeed, by retaining from levying duties on imports higher than at the rate of twenty per cent. upon the value, have avoided the contingency upon which the operation of the Land Law is suspended. But is it not enough to justify in every patriot heart the course which they pursued, to know that, had they acted differently, they would have left the Government in disgrace, with a bankrupt Treasury and a dishonored credit; the products and manufactures of the country overwhelmed by the flood of foreign competition; the People of every class who make their living by labor, now without employ and almost without food or raiment, ground to the dust by this last turn of the wheel, amidst the ruins of the manufactures, the arts, and the commerce, to which they have heretofore owed their employment and their subsistence! Were all these elements of individual prosperity and national wealth and character to be sacrificed—for what? Yes, after all that has been said about it, for what! Why, to redeem the legislation of the last session—of a bygone day—from the reproach of having apparently compromised the distribution principle. We say *apparently*, and we mean what we say. The act of the last session was right, *per se*, and all, since that act could not have passed without the proviso, for it *established a great principle*; and that principle stands upon the statute book, unshaken, unmoved by any thing that has occurred at this session, to take effect whenever the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government shall again be in harmony.

Nay, more, by the very course of events, including the Executive veto on the land distribution, the principle of the existing law has gained so much strength that it is happily now placed beyond the danger of *repeal*, with which it was threatened at the beginning of the late session. The bill to repeal the restriction which it contains, and thus put the act into immediate operation, (though defeated by the President's refusal to sign it,) passed both Houses of Congress by greater majorities than the original bill containing the restriction. It is thus proved that the principle has gained strength and power by the trials it has undergone, and may now be considered as firmly established as the foundations of the Constitution itself—never, we trust, to be broken up till

——"Wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow,
"And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below."

Another Retained Bill.—Besides the bill to repeal the proviso in the Land Distribution Act, the President of the United States withheld his signature from the bill which passed Congress prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of Contested Elections. Nor did he return it, but kept in his hands. By this retention of it the bill is rejected. Such retention is in effect a Veto, without giving to the two Houses of Congress the opportunity of re-passing the bill; a mode of defeating the will of the People, as expressed through their Representatives, even more exceptionable than the simple Veto.

We can imagine no bill, likely to pass Congress, which the President could have vetoed with less propriety than this. If there be any one matter with which the Executive ought not to interfere, surely it is the organization of the legislative bodies, and the precautions deemed necessary by them to secure to members elect the exercise of their rights, to preserve order and dignity in the opening of each Congress, and to exclude from seats therein persons who have no legal claim to occupy them. To any bill having such objects in view his signature ought to be considered as a mere formality.

Of the necessity of such precautions we had sufficient evidence in the case of the New Jersey election, three years ago, when the members legally returned were excluded from their seats, and surreptitious members voted in, contary to law, by a majority created by the exclusion of the rightful members. For our part, we desire to see no more such scenes, and we trust that, though this bill has been defeated, those members of the House of Representatives who are opposed to any such proceedings will not suffer the very first day of the next session of Congress to pass without originating anew a bill to guard against them.

THE REVENUE BILL has been signed by the President, and is now a law. In the language of a correspondent of the Richmond Whig, "Mr. Tyler has, at last, been utterly "headed." He vetoed the "little Tariff," he has signed the big Tariff. He has assented to a bill which his great ally, Mr. Calhoun, denounces as the most protective of Tariffs. He has vetoed a Land bill, to which he had no Constitutional objection, and he has signed a Revenue bill, which overthrows the Compromise and all those Constitutional principles to which he has ever boasted of adhering, in regard to the Tariff."

Mr. Calhoun was nominated for the Presidency by a meeting held in Mecklenburg county a few days since,—subject, however, to the decision of a National Convention.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Whig young men of Wilmington held a meeting on the 16th ult., and passed resolutions condemnatory of the course of Mr. Tyler, and pledging themselves to use all honorable means to secure the elevation of Mr. Clay to the Presidency. "In order more effectually to do good service to our gallant leader, (says one of the resolutions,) we will form ourselves into a society to be known as the Clay Club of Wilmington."—Said society to consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and a business committee of five. Officers to be appointed quarterly.

WHIG MEETINGS IN OHIO.—From fifteen to twenty thousand Whigs assembled in Convention at Newark, Ohio, a few days since. The Ohio State Journal says,—

We learn from delegates who returned from Newark last evening, that the Convention was one of the largest and enthusiastic ever assembled in Ohio.—"Till twelve o'clock every road, street and avenue, was literally crammed with Whigs, who were rushing forward to save and protect our country. Newark presented a solid mass of people. We learn that the Convention was variously estimated from fifteen to twenty thousand. The manly and fearless stand taken by the gallant Whigs of the Legislature was sustained with entire unanimity.

Loco-foco-ism an Uphill business in Ohio.—Our readers are aware that the Locos, after drumming up for recruits for weeks, were scarcely able to gather men enough to make a decent platoon at their late State Convention.

But the Whigs, the glorious Whigs of 1840, are still alive. Throughout Ohio they are meeting by thousands and tens of thousands. At Dayton, Xenia, Lebanon and Newark, the Whigs were there by acres, with the same principles and with the same determination that brought them together in 1840.

The Whig Members of Congress going North have been received in the most enthusiastic manner by the Whigs of Philadelphia and New York.

Lord Ashburton met with a very flattering reception from the citizens of Boston and Cambridge, during his recent visit to those places.

A splendid dinner was also given to him at the Astor House in New York, a few days since.

We are indebted to the publishers for the September No. of the "Southern Literary Messenger," containing its usual variety of entertaining and useful matter.

At the late Commencement at Yale College, the degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. David L. Swain, President of the University of North Carolina.

HIGH TREASON.—The Grand Jury of Newport, Rhode Island, have found bills of indictment against Thomas W. Dorr, Dutee J. Pearce, Joseph Joslin, Daniel Brown, Seth Luther, Nathaniel N. Carpenter, John Pain and George Prissell.

GOV. HUBBARD'S LETTER.—The Providence Journal says, "A letter was received at the post office at Providence, a few days ago, marked "Exec. Dept., H. Hubbard, Governor of New Hampshire," and directed to "*His Excellency Samuel W. King, acting as Governor of Rhode Island.*" Immediately upon receiving it, and without breaking the seal, Gov. King ordered it to be redirected to Gov. Hubbard and put into the post office. Gov'r Hubbard need not have written his name upon the letter. The pitiful insult offered to Gov. King, and through him to the State of which he is the Chief Magistrate, sufficiently proved from whom it came. No man with one feeling of a gentleman would have descended to it."

"A Lowell paper states that two men in that city have been fined for making so much noise o' nights as to wake up a watchman."

They were less fortunate, though perhaps not more guilty, than the negroes here, who make as much noise as they please "o' nights," without the least regard to the slumbers of the Patrol.

The Calhoun Dinner.—We understand that the Dinner to Mr. Calhoun, at Shocco Springs, came off as advertised, on Friday last, but was rather a meagre affair. What this was owing to, we cannot undertake to say, but the fact is so, that this Dinner, which has been talked of for months, and the *locale* of which was a public watering place at a fashionable season, proved, so far as numbers were concerned, almost a failure.—Knowing the extensive preparations made by the enterprising Proprietress of the Springs, we fear her account of profit will prove a Flemish one. The only members of Congress present, we learn, to keep the Lion in countenance, were the Hon. Messrs. *Saunders* and *Daniel*, of this State! So far as this Dinner involved any design to make political capital for Mr. Calhoun, it must have signally disappointed the hopes of its projectors.

Mr. Calhoun reached this City in the Cars, on Saturday evening, and remained over Sunday. In the morning, he attended Divine service at the Methodist Church; and on Sunday night, took the Stage for the South by the upper route.—*Raleigh Register.*

We are gratified to learn, that the President of the United States has tendered to our estimable fellow-citizen, James Iredell, an appointment, connected with the settlement of some Indian claims, but the precise character of which we do not know, the same not having been publicly announced.
Ibid.

The Bill to recognize the Navy Department by abolishing the Board of Navy Commissioners and establishing a series of Bureaus in lieu thereof, (an act of much interest,) has become a law.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

CREDIT OF THE U. STATES ABROAD.

The obligations of the General Government to sustain the credit of the States, as essential to the preservation of its own, are strongly demonstrated by every day's experience. The arrival of Mr. Robinson in England, charged by the Government with the duty of negotiating a loan if he can, has called forth from the London press a series of comments, animadversions, and sarcasms which are any thing but complimentary to our country. With the facts before their eyes of repudiation perpetrated in some of the States, and of failures to pay instalments of interest due on their debts in others, the English journalists throw taunts and reproaches in the face of the Federal Government, and call it unprecedented impudence that an agent should be officially sent among the ill-treated creditors themselves to borrow money. They know that the same people support the General Government and the State Governments—minor distinctions they care nothing for. If contracts are not met by the people of the States, how can it be expected that they will be met by the people of the Union composed of those States?

Another cause of the bad credit of the Government is no doubt to be found in the fact that no provision has been made to secure the repayment of a loan, or the payment even of the annual interest. The Government has not the means of defraying its own expenses. It is living beyond its income; there is some grave doubt whether it has any income. At all events, every day sinks the Treasury more and more deeply in debt. The efforts of Congress to provide revenue have been rendered abortive by the President's veto; and there is no telling when the inconsistent and wavering mind of the Executive will permit any thing like an efficient system to be established.

As a specimen of the style of the English journals we give the following remarks of a London print on the occasion of Mr. Robinson's mission to that country:

"For unmitigable, irredeemable, bold-faced impudence, it is considered to out-Herod all Jonathan's previous acts, coupled as it is with an account, by the self-same ship that conveyed the agent to our shores, of the defalcation of six or seven of the federal States in the payment of the dividends on the money they have borrowed, due on the 1st instant. To make a proposition to borrow in England, upon any terms under such circumstances, would appear to be a presumption on a degree of gullibility calculated to outrage all common sense; but there is a wheel within a wheel upon this matter into which a little daylight must be thrown. Be it known, then, that the greater portion of the bonds of the bankrupt American States are in the hands of English capitalists. It is further perfectly understood that the only chance of their getting out of the difficulty is to endeavor to prop up the credit of the American Government, which will give a tone and stimulus to the State bonds, under the influence of which stimulus they will be enabled to cut and run by saddling them on smaller and credulous capitalists anxious to find out means to increase their incomes. By this class of holders of American bonds the Government of that country have been encouraged to make the present experiment, and with the promise of the indirect and casual support of the said capitalists, if it is not convenient or suitable for them to appear in the matter openly. Feelers will be immediately thrown out to see how the pulse of the Public beats; and, if a favorable impression can be made, the connexion will be avowed, and contracts entered into. The great difficulty of finding secure channels of investment in this country at present, except at a very low rate of remuneration, for capital, is believed to afford a chance of, to a certain extent, overcoming the objections that may be made on the score of American integrity and want of stability in the Government, waiving the other point, and giving her statesmen credit for honesty of intention. If the ice can once be broken under any thing like favorable circumstances, we shall have abundance of specious plausibilities put forth on the vast extent of American resources, backed by asseverations that the tribulations they have lately gone through have fully convinced them that honesty is the best policy, and that they will in future faithfully discharge all their pecuniary obligations. It will, however, be the duty of the public press to lay the case naked and bare, as the facts justify, without exaggeration or embellishment; and, if dupes can be found to plunge into new difficulties with their eyes open, they have only themselves to blame."

Reviewing the nature as well as the amount of business transacted by this Congress, it may well be said that at no previous session of the National Legislature has a more earnest and constant desire been manifested to meet the wants of the nation in every department. We may at an early day take occasion to recur to the measures which industry, perseverance, and consummate talent have carried through during this session, in the face of greater difficulties than ever before harassed a patriotic majority.—*North American.*

The following is so good that the most inveterate Tyler man could not but enjoy a good laugh at it. Besides it informs him what Mr. Tyler has to expect from Mr. Slamm's division of the New York Democracy. It is from Mr. S.'s paper, the Plebeian: "The extreme modesty of the Tyler press, in speaking of the recent elections in favor of the "Captain," reminds us of the church warden's wife, who went to church for the first time in her life when her husband was church warden, and being somewhat late, the congregation was getting up from their knees at the same time she entered, and she said with a sweet condescending smile, "Pray, keep your seats, ladies and gentlemen, I think no more of myself than I did before."

A Move on the Chess-Board.—A broadside extra from the office of the Kentucky Gazette presents the claims of Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as a candidate for the Presidency. The *extra* embodies, among other things, the proceedings of a "meeting of the Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature," as well as of a "meeting held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania," from the latter of which we copy the following significant resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the letter of Martin Van Buren to the Missouri Legislature, *declining a nomination for the Presidency*, exhibits his devotion to the best interests of the Democratic party, and meets the *decided approbation of the People of the whole Union*, and especially of the Democracy of Pennsylvania."

It appears by the census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military services, recently compiled by order of Congress, that the oldest man on the list is William Pridgeon, of Bladen county in this State, who is aged *one hundred and twelve* years. He is probably the oldest man in the United States.
Wilmington Chronicle.

MARRIED,

On the 28th July, by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. FRANKLIN DUMAS, of Richmond County, to Miss JANE WALL, daughter of Wm. Wall, Esq. of Stanly county.

DIED,

At the residence of Mrs. Ochiltree, on Haymount, on Thursday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY McKEOWN, in the 21st year of his age.

In this town, on Saturday evening last, after a short illness, Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH, Jeweller, aged 47 years, leaving a wife and large family of children to mourn their irreparable loss. Mr. Smith was a native of England, but more recently a resident of New York, and removed to this place in November last. During his short residence here, he had gained the respect and esteem of all who knew him.—[*Communicated.*

In this county, on Sunday the 28th ult., HECTOR STUART, Esq., in the 68th year of his age, leaving a family of seven children to mourn a loss irreparable. In the death of this gentleman the community has been deprived of a valued fellow-citizen, whose urbanity of manners secured him many sincere friends;—as a parent, fond and doating; as a master, generous and humane; as a magistrate, firm and decisive, and as a friend, abiding and confidential. "*An honest man is the noblest work of God.*"
[*Communicated.*

At Carthage, Moore county, on the 21 instant, aged 8 years and 8 months, LUCIAN, eldest son of Dr. Samuel C. and Martha Bruce. Intelligent far beyond thy years—lovely as Innocence herself—the pride of thy mother—thy father's hope—the wail for thee, O Lucian, was deep, deep; for thou wast dearly beloved. But the declaration of the meek and lovely Jesus, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven," will calm thy bereft parents, with the hope—the conviction, that thy pure spirit has winged its way to the chambers of Beautitude. There, when their weary pilgrimage is o'er, they hope to join thee in the choir of Heaven, to sing through endless time, the praises of Jehovah and his Son.—[*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, September 2, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for G W McDonald, E J Hale, H & E J Lilly, H L Myrover, C P Mallett, Geo McNeill, D A Ray, P Taylor, and A W Steel, of this place; and for T Fails, G H Lee, H A London, W Peck, and J Covington, of the interior.

Also, on Friday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for W McIntyre, W Wooten, J W Sandford, Rockfish Co, J Sundy, and A McLauchlin, of this place; and for S T Pfohl, Holt & Carrigan, H A London, C F Frey, C J Barksdale, and J Walker, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 24—Schr Gilbert from Philadelphia. 26.—Schrs Julia from New York, Charles E. Thorn from do. 29—Schr Convert from Bath.

DEPARTURES.

August 27—Schrs Eliza Jane for Baltimore, Alaric for New York. 29—Brig Sea Bird for New York. 30—Schr Julia for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 7.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn, (scarce)	65 a 70	Lump,	14
Copperas	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2¼ a 2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	7	cts. pr. yd.	
3-4 ditto	ditto	ditto,	5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.)		7	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,		14 a 18	

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 31.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 26 a 30, Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—There have been transactions in Turpentine to a considerable extent this week at 2 30. Tar is steady at 1 10, but the arrivals are light.

Timber.—Four and five dollars mark the extremes of prices. Sales have been made lately of good mill timber at 4½, 3 and 6 months credit.

Lumber.—Late sales of flooring at 7½ and up to 8½; do. of wide boards at 5 dollars; generally cash.

Bacon.—The market is well supplied with sides and shoulders which bring in lots 6 to 6½ cts. Hams continue scarce.

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, a Large and general assortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which we are disposed to sell low for *Cash*, or to our prompt customers on the usual time.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1842. 18-10w

Mountain Butter.

A FEW Firkins choice Ashe County Butter, for sale by

COOK & CO.
September 7, 1842. 18-1w

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.
Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1842.

Neill Johnson vs. Margaret Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Margaret Johnson, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard, and judgment entered pro confesso against her.

Witness, Duncan G. McRae, Clerk, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1842.

D. G. McRAE, *C. S. C.*
September 2, 1842. 18-6w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Jonathan Cook of Guilford County, Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

John Wall, Jun., of Rockingham County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
September 5, 1842. 18-2w

To Bankrupts and others.

THE undersigned expects to attend the United States District Courts at Newbern on the 4th Monday in October, and at Wilmington on the 5th Monday of the same month. He will be pleased to attend to any cases of Bankruptcy in those Courts that may be confided to him by Petitioners or those having the management of their cases. Letters addressed to him at Milton, or at Newbern or Wilmington, inclosing an advance fee, will meet with prompt attention.

N. J. PALMER, *Att. at Law.*
Milton, N. C., August 29, 1842. 18-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from trading with my wife, ELIZA E. De SHIELDS, on my account; and also forewarning them from aiding or assisting, harboring or protecting her, in any way whatsoever, under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, as the said Eliza E. De Shields has quit my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly prosecuted.

MARTIN ALEX'R De SHIELDS.
August 20, 1842. 18-3wpd

MOST SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

50,000 dollars—25,000 dollars—12,500 dollars—50 prizes of 1,200 dollars.

15 Drawn Ballots.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 13 for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 17, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 grand capital of			$50,000
1 splendid prize of			25,000
1 ditto	ditto		12,500
1 Prize of	$9 000	2 Prizes of	$1,250
1 Prize of	6 000	50 Prizes of	1,200
1 Prize of	4 000	10 Prizes of	600
1 Prize of	3 000	20 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	2,617	20 Prizes of	400
	&c.	&c.	

Nearly as many prizes as blanks.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

The price of a certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in the above splendid lottery is only $180; a certificate of 26 halves only $90; a certificate of 26 quarters only $45; a certificate of 26 eighths only $22 50; and a certificate of a package may draw the five highest prizes.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

$60,000—$30,000—$15,000—$12,000—100 Prizes of $1,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, October 15, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of			$60,000
1	ditto		30,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		12,000
1	ditto		10,000
1 Prize of	$8 000	5 Prizes of	$2 000
1 Prize of	7,000	10 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	5 966	20 Prizes of	1,250
2 Prizes of	5,000	100 Prizes of	1,000
3 Prizes of	4,000	133 Prizes of	500
5 Prizes of	3,000	&c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

The price of a certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in the above splendid lottery is only $280; a certificate of 26 halves only $140; a certificate of 26 quarters only $70, a certificate of 26 eighths only $35; and a certificate of a package may draw the four highest prizes.

☞ Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries constantly for sale, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of the Managers, next door East of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

☞ All orders by mail will meet the most prompt attention, and as soon as each drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
September 1, 1842. 18-td-pd

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED

TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. 2ndly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS.
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil. (Shore and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, to be decreed and declared Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Wednesday the 14th September next, to-wit:—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A. McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Fennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer.
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Russ, Merchant.
Josiah Russ, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Stephen Pledger, Farmer.

YANCY COUNTY.
Samuel Honeycutt, Farmer.
Louis Arrington, Farmer.
John P. Sams, Farmer.
Abner Jervis, Farmer.
John Burgess, Farmer.
James L. Harris, Farmer.
Thomas Burleson, Farmer.
William Hensley, Farmer.
Warren Sams, Farmer.
Marcus L. Pendland, Farmer.
Jacob Honeycutt, Farmer.
Moses J. Honeycutt, Farmer.
Edward D. Elliott, Farmer.
William D. Edge, Farmer.
William B. Roberts, Farmer.
John G. Phillips, Farmer.
Abner Holcombe, Farmer.
Wilson McMahon, Farmer.
Gray Briggs, Farmer.
Jeremiah Redmond, Farmer.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Kline, Clerk.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer.
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.
Berry H. Hensley, Farmer.
James Arrington, Farmer.
Reuben Keith, Farmer.
Ephraim Elder, Jr., Farmer.
James Runyon, Farmer.
Matthias Cole, Wheelwright.
James Bradley, Farmer.
Wiley Holcombe, Farmer.
Matthew Lewis, Farmer.
Ransom P. Merrill, Farmer.
Isaac B. Sawyer, Merchant.
John Reynolds, Carriage Maker.
Hosea Lindsay, Tinner.
Thomas O. Lambert, Farmer.
Jacob Country, Farmer.
William Arrington, Farmer.
Calvin W. L. Edney, Inn Keeper.
George Robeson, Farmer.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.
Philip P. Hershaw, Farmer.
J. W. Grady.
John Bates, Carpenter.
William Berry, Saddler.
Benjamin S. Brittain, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Jesse F. Muse, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
Isaac Jones, Farmer.
Jethro Denson, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Brinkley Phillips, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Josiah Tyson, Farmer.
James Riddle, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter.
Daniel Muse, Farmer.
Amos Bridges, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John F. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.

STOKES COUNTY.
Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. Kingsbury, Carpenter.

CLEAVELAND COUNTY.
Adam Whisnant, Merchant.
Moore Martin, Farmer.
Joseph Green, Farmer.
Richard McIntyre, Farmer.
William Bailey, Farmer.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
Abner G. McIntyre, Farmer.
Lindsay F. Melton, Farmer.
J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.

DAVIE COUNTY.
Radford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Pickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.

SURRY COUNTY.
John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Simmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dabney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whitaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armisted J. Simmons, Farmer.
Jehu Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.

ROWAN COUNTY.
Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel C. Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, Blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
Charles Wise, Farmer.
David Houltshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George W. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith.
A. C. McLelland, Painter.

HENDERSON COUNTY.
Henry E. Lane, Farmer.
Leonard Cagle, Blacksmith.
Humphrey Pasey, Farmer.
Gurdon Anderson, Farmer.
William Rees, Blacksmith.

BURKE COUNTY.
Menos H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
Henry Pressnell, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner.
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Andrew L. King, Miner.
Philip Chandler, Tinner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Boughelle, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
John H. Greenlee, Planter.
William A. Graham, Physician.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Comer.
Darius Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonathan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.

IREDELL COUNTY.
Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redman, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Blalock, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Albea, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hase, Laborer.
John F. Irwin.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.
Jeremiah Rogers, Farmer.

STANLY COUNTY.
Abraham J. Schankle, Physician.

WILKES COUNTY.
Benjamin Duncan, Farmer.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
Hiram A. Lowrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Robeson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagon Maker.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
Jesse McCuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer.
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Morring, Mechanic.
Joel F. Motley, Farmer.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.

CALDWELL COUNTY.
Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, August 23, 1842. 16-3w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,
With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.

June 22, 1842. 8-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS,
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 94tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT in Belmont (beyond Haymount.) The House is new, handsomely situated, constructed in good style, and of the best materials; has all the necessary out-houses, to make it among the most desirable residences in the neighborhood of Fayetteville. For further particulars, apply at the Auction Store, to

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

August 9, 1842. 14-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William S. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, July 25, 1842. 12-10w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by	J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, by	E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by	S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology, by	James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica, by	Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by	T. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry, by	C. U. Shepard, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy has been reorganized and will be under the charge of Prof. Holbrook, assisted by Drs. Desaussure, Chazal, Sinkler, Gaillard, and Ravenel, and will be opened on the 15th of October.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

August 3, 1842. 14-8w

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYE STUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copiava, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842 4tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Archibald M. Campbell of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Printer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

July 30, 1842. 13-10w

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

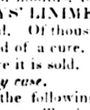
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.



ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 74tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the St te Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that none must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

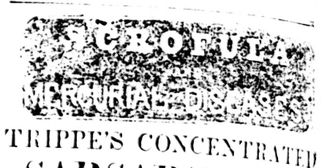
February 10, 1842. 81tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. B. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.



TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED
SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given to excess in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the usual vigour of the constitution; and may be given with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases, and, in worse cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual forced treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 93tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest, and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms the most effectual. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever used. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ledger.*

Price 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 43tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a cure for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, we advise to use it from three to four weeks, and this without the omission of even one dose. Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consuming complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more surely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humours, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestions of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE.

November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.